New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Detention of the California Mail Steamer by the Postmaster-General.

The New Kansas Bill—Important Amendments to the Patent Law—The Judiciary.

Proceedings of the Committee of Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Postmaster-General telegraphed to-day, ordering the California steamer to wait one day for the mails detained by the snow-storm. There has been no mail for the North from here since last night, and there is no prospect that there will be one for several days.

The bill which the Committee on Territories is about to report wipes out the whole body of the laws of Kansas, upon the ground that they are invalid, as the Legislature was imposed on the people by non-residents. It also provides for a new election of a Legislature as soon as practicable, and compels each challenged voter to swear and prove by two witnesses, that he is a *bona fide* settler, and that he has been for a month immediately preceding an actual resident of the Territory, and for fifteen days preceding a resident of the district in which he votes.

It is proposed to amend the general Patent bill, now pending, by incorporating the following highly-important provisions:

"Letters patent to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of originality of invention.

In case of infringement, the inventor or his assignee may procure an immediate writ of injunction to restrain the infringer in the use of the infringing machine or process.

It will make it competent to sue by *scire facias* for the purpose of annulling a patent. If the plaintiff is unsuccessful, he shall pay the simple costs of suit, and counsel and witness fees, the first time; to be doubled in each successive suit against a patentee."

These provisions if maintained, will prevent a vast amount of ruinous litigation.

The House Judiciary Committee will report their bill reorganizing the District Courts at the first opportunity: also a bill to divide Texas into two judicial districts, thus legislating out of office Judge WATROUS, against whom so many charges are pending.

The Committee of Investigation has asked and obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the House. It is certainly important that they should not unnecessarily delay their report, if it is intended to make it productive of any particular good.

It is said that the developments made appear overwhelming against certain members from New-York; also, that one or two others are seriously implicated by positive testimony. I repeat public rumor only. The parties involved will, of course, have an opportunity to explain, if they desire it and can.

The Sergeant-at-Arms telegraphs that he has got CHESTER, but that the snow-storm has got them both.

There are rumors that the Committee have determined to ask power to arrest the TIMES Editor and Correspondent, and force them to answer questions where they have declined, but I can get no reasonable confirmation of such rumors. If such a course should be taken, the power of the House in the premises will probably be tested. It is scarcely conceivable that the Committee anticipate any other fruit of such a proceeding, the refusals to answer being clearly based upon principle; and it is unreasonable, therefore, to expect that they will be reconsidered.

The fire at the National Hotel to-day was confined to a detached wing occupied by servants.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS has quite recovered from his severe attack of Saturday. S.

Measures for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck—The President Elect, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19,

The Committee on Commerce, of the House of Representatives, have under consideration the resolution submitted several days ago by Mr. KELLY, of New-York, instructing them to inform the House what further measures, if any, are necessary to save the lives of those who may be shipwrecked on the coast of New-Jersey and Long Island in the State of New-York.

Mr. PELTON, a member of the Committee, will report a bill to that end, accompanied by a written document showing the reasons for additional legislation.

The bill, as suggested by Mr. KELLY, will provide for the enlargement of the Station-houses on Squan Beach, so as to accommodate three hundred persons, and supply them with cooking and eating utensils, to be kept by officers residing in each building. Stables, with horses and provender, are also to be kept on the premises. A telegraph line will be recommended, to extend from Squan village to Barnegat village, to communicate by a connection with the Squan, Long Branch and Sandy Hook Telegraph lines, between Barnegat Inlet and the steam Revenue-cutter at Sandy Hook, as well as the intermediate stations. The cutter, Telegraph-offices and Station-houses are to be provided with signals, so that a constant communication may be had by boat or signal between the cutter and the beach. The entire expense of making these improvements is estimated at $7,000, and the annual expense of sustaining them, $3,500.

The President elect has accepted the invitation to be present at the National Inauguration Ball, saying he has no doubt but what it will do credit, even to Washington.

Mr. GIDDINGS has nearly recovered from his late sudden illness.

The National Hotel in this city caught fire this morning, but little damage was done. The fire was extinguished by buckets being passed from hand to hand.

The Washington Organ upon the Investigating Committee.

From the Washington Union.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of corruption brought by the New-York TIMES against certain members whose names are not specified, and also the direct charge of Hon. Mr. PAINE, has a most important duty to perform, and it is to be hoped it will be performed without fear or favor. Whether these offenders (if such there be) belong to the Black Republican, the Democratic, or any other party, is of little consequence to the public welfare. If they are guilty, let them be punished; if innocent, acquitted before the world. Justice to them, regard to the dignity and honor of the House, and, above all, justice to the people of the United States, imperatively demands a thorough, searching investigation of charges which, if true, are calculated effectually to undermine that system of representation which is the basis of this Government, by destroying all confidence in the integrity and purity of the representatives.

If the people cannot trust their immediate representatives, whom can they trust? If the fountain whence all laws and all authority originate becomes corrupt and defiled, the stream that flows from it will be equally vitiated, and the due administration of the laws become the greatest of all grievances, because the laws themselves will come forth reeking with corruption. The legislative is (within the limits of the constitution) the sovereign power to which not only the people, but all their institutions are subservient. It is in vain that we have able and upright judges and magistrates if those by whom their conduct is prescribed and regulated are governed by pecuniary and interested motives. It is bad enough when legislative bodies are actuated and influenced by party feelings, but it is ten times worse when they become vitiated by personal pecuniary interests, and sell their votes to the highest bidder. In the one case they are governed by certain principles which some believe right, others wrong; but whether right or wrong, if they sincerely believe in them, there is something akin to virtue in endeavoring to carry them out by all lawful means. But when members can be bribed to support or oppose a measure, whether good or bad, or, what is still more *degrading, become panders of corruption, legislative* bodies are mere markets for buying and selling men, and the people have no security against a worthless, irresponsible tyranny.

Far be it from us to insinuate that there ever have been, or now are, *members of Congress of this description*, although we are compelled in all kindness *to confess that issues have been passed of late which left us only the alternative of concluding that Congress was either acting without any reason at all, or on grounds and by motives of which perhaps the less said the better.* When the grounds assumed for the action of individuals, or public bodies composed of members selected from the great mass of the people for their superior talents and judgment, are notoriously, palpably insufficient to justify their course of action, *we have a right to infer that they are governed by secret motives which it would not be safe to avow.* When sensible men act like fools it is apt to excite a shrewd suspicion of their being knaves.

Perhaps there never existed a public body exposed *to greater temptations than the Congress of the United States.* Having in some measure assumed the position of a public almoner for the relief of everything and everybody, having the absolute disposal of some sixty or eighty millions of dollars annually, and some seven or eight hundred millions of acres of land to give or throw away, it is not to be wondered at that this honorable body, so redolent of nourishment, should attract the crows and kites and vultures from far and near. Accordingly, it is openly charged and extensively believed that the meeting of Congress is a signal for assembling all the birds of prey. *But we are approaching tickish ground, and must stop short lest we should be included among those preposterous editors of public journals who have the impudence to insinuate that it is not impossible for the serpent to crawl into Paradise and persuade some of our conscript fathers to taste of what is now universally held to be the Tree of Knowledge.*

We have only to repeat the hope that the Committee of Inquiry will probe this growing gangrene to the bottom; that they will act with unflagging zeal, and decide with inflexible justice. The honor and dignity of Congress, the welfare of the people, and, in short, the existence of this Government, require a thorough investigation, and a radical cure of this growing evil, if such a thing be possible. It is time the earnings of the people should either be left in their own hands, or appropriated to their prosperity and happiness.

Excellent Sentiments—Charles Surface Rediviva.

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 19.

If the press exercises a gigantic influence, it has commensurate responsibilities; and a wanton exhibition of its force, *a cold-blooded and malignant perversion of its authority, only diminishes its usefulness and brings upon it general distrust.* Members of Congress are still human beings, and ought not to be libeled, ought not to be attacked for the fun of the thing, ought not to be used simply to create a sensation and sell newspapers. Sham for sham, should one instance of corruption be used to cover up another. When there is a hue and cry, nobody hallows more vociferously than the petty-larceny person who is in possession of the abstracted pocket-book; and we must say that when *journals make explicit charges, there is no reason in the world why they should not if possible sustain them by explicit proof.*

The new doctrine of "moral conviction" seems to us not only unjust, but likely to prove exceedingly inconvenient. Most of us have "moral convictions" about our neighbors, but then we do not publish them. "Moral conviction" in such cases amounts simply to distrust, and does not rise above the dignity of suspicion; and whoever undertakes the business of posting and placarding his fellow-creatures upon suspicion, will probably find himself in the hottest kind of water before he gets through with the fascinating recreation. He might even discover himself to be a defendant in sundry libel and slander suits, and *he might also be subjected to a ruder and more summary retribution.* * * * * *

If, in the management of a journal, it becomes necessary to proclaim any man to be a swindler, *it is no less a duty to be ready with proofs of specific acts of swindling;* but for our part we do not expect, when we come into Court in such a case, to be allowed to say that we wrote upon "moral conviction:" and on such a plea we should make sure to be snubbed by the righteous majesty of the law.

A HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR.

From the Regular Washington Correspondent of the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1857.

I am ready to grant that if any public measure is supported or opposed here in Washington by anybody, either by *tongue* or pen, it is *prima facie* evidence that the person so engaged is paid for it—*bought up by one side or the other. This is the way things are done.* And the habit is not confined to Washington entirely. It extends to New-York. It may even find its way to the St. Nicholas Hotel. And it is as likely that your correspondent there has a private stake in the question as that your Washington correspondent has. Indeed, until he confesses that he has none, I cannot allow him to stand upon a level with me, for I confess that I have none. I mean on *this particular measure. I intend no general confession, and do not wish to be understood as declaring that I am ever bought up.* So grave and comprehensive a statement as this might well shake that public confidence which I have no desire to abuse. In fact, I feel more like taking the ground just now, that being bought up is the most honest use a man can be put to. In doing so, I should at least have the satisfaction of knowing that *I should not be in the company of the hypocrites, which is more than can be said of those who denounce corruption.* J. S. P.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

SENATOR FOR DELAWARE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the presiding officers of the Delaware Legislature, announcing the election of Mr. BAYARD as Senator from that State for six years, and of Mr. BATES to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CLAYTON.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL PASSED.

The Senate then discussed and passed the Diplomatic and Consular bill. An ineffectual effort was made to restore the appropriation stricken out by the House, giving a salary of $1,000 to each of the twenty-five Consular pupils. An amendment was added to the bill repealing so much of the former law as authorizes the appointment of such officers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

MAILS TO SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, a resolution was adopted instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire and report on the general subject of the transportation of the mail to San Francisco, and whether it is not now expedient to enter into a contract for weekly mails from New-York and New-Orleans to San Francisco, by way of Tehuantepec, whenever the said road shall be completed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. WALKER, which was adopted, making a similar inquiry relative to a weekly mail from Mobile to San Francisco.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORRELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to inform the House whether resistance, organized or otherwise, has been made, or is to be apprehended against the official authorities of Utah, and to communicate all correspondence relative to the appointment or declination of office in that Territory since January, 1855, and whether the laws thereof are practically administered with impartial justice to all the inhabitants.

The first Tuesday of February was then set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. FULLER then entered into an explanation of the bill establishing Collection Districts in the United States, designating ports of entry and delivery, and for other measures. The object of the bill, he said, was to codify the numerous existing laws on the subject, and to simplify and improve them so as to make them accord with the present condition of Commerce.

On motion of Mr. KELSEY, the Corruption Investigating Committee was granted leave to sit during the sessions of the House. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

Case No. 47.—Argument concluded.

No. 48.—*Archibald Babcock, appellant,* vs. *Edward Wyndam.* Argument commenced for appellant.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 19.

Both houses of the Legislature met this evening, but no quorum being present in either, they adjourned without doing any business.

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 19.

The church burned last night was the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle on Eleventh and Oxford streets. Two dwellings adjoining it were also destroyed. The church is new, and cost $12,000. Insured $5,000.

The Question of Disunion—Views of Northern Men.

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 20.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1856.

We are thus arrived at the point of collision between the opposing forces in the Government. While this state of things continues to exist there can be no peace. There can be a triumph of one party over the other, but that is all. How long is political union possible under such circumstances? There may be a period or periods of peace between the combatants, but they will ever be temporary, and partake of the character of a truce, or of submission of the vanquished to the victor. Inevitably, however, they must come to an end, and that end is *separation of the Free and Slave States*; and it is the part of wise statesmanship, both North and South, among all dispassionate men, *to prepare the way for this result in a manner which shall not disgrace the civilization of the age in which we live.* If we cannot, as a nation, agree to go back to the position of the founders of the Government, and regard Slavery as an exceptional institution, and administer the Government in the interest of universal Freedom; or, if we will not agree upon any fixed compromises in respect to the institution of Slavery, *the longer continuance of the existing Union is a political impossibility.*

FURTHER ON THE SAME SUBJECT FROM THE SAME SOURCE.

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 9.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.

Holding these opinions, *we regard the question of separation as an eminently proper one to be considered.* We regard the tendencies of the time to be all in that direction. Public men, whose political lives depend upon the breath of political favor, cannot speak, or at least *do not speak*, on the subject with that entire independence which belongs to men differently situated. But the press is open to every heresy.

We think every reflecting man must concede that the end of Slavery will be an Ethiopia in the South. Such is the retribution the crime of Slavery will work. The islands of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf States are to be Africanized. The precise extent of the area to be thus blackened within our own limits, will be proportioned to the time that shall elapse before the necessity of this result shall be recognized and acted upon. It might now be made a comparatively small one. We have but four millions of blacks. But directly we shall have ten millions. And what then? They must have more room. Can we not see that? We really ought to begin to stake off their ground now. History shows that they are the only race that will flourish in our tropical latitudes, and that they rapidly increase there, even under all the hardships of a condition of servitude. As to swallowing them up by amalgamation, they are too many in numbers, and they multiply altogether too *fast* for that. If they were a decaying or even a stationary race, it might be otherwise. But as it is, such a result is entirely out of the question.

Now, can anybody suppose that the Free States are going to be for ever, or long, tied to such a body of prolific barbarians under any circumstances, whether as freemen or as slaves?—in the latter case, *creating a pretended or real necessity of mastership, engendering an offensive oligarchy to mar the workings of a genuine Democracy*; and, in the former, looking to their admission to political equality out of a condition of besotted ignorance and infinite degradation. How will it be when the negro slaves shall number ten millions? Who can reflect upon such a mass of human blackness among us, darkened in intellect, crushed in spirit, groping in ignorance, impelled only by motives of hate and revenge, gross, grovelling and treacherous, without the overmastering desire to find a method by which the hideous ulcer can be struck from our political system? Especially is this so, since the Supreme Court is to declare that the Federal Government has *no power to arrest the spread of this terrific evil*; and since our Southern brethren, their masters, have come to advocate the character of the institution, the more thorough barbarization of the slaves, and demand and use, and mean hereafter more and more to use, the whole power of the existing Union in aid of their policy, thus for ever quenching the hope of our Revolutionary ancestors that Slavery was a temporary evil, to be borne only until time enough had elapsed to discover the best means for its extinction—a hope shared by every patriot since, until these modern days of delusion, when it has suddenly been found that it is a blessing to be eternized.

It is, therefore, our relations in the Union to Slavery in this *new aspect that we are called upon to consider and treat.* It is an aspect never contemplated by the founders of the Government, and which, if suggested when it was formed, would have shivered every hope of consummating a union of the Free and Slave States. And the question thus comes home to us, *if our Union has become such a one as the fathers would not have made, is it such a one as the sons should perpetuate?*

Where do these considerations lead us? Is it not directly to the thoughts of *extrication from the calamities that impend*, under the *new regime* of Slavery in perpetuity—Slavery for ever? The curse is widening and deepening, and, instead of promised or hoped-for modification, or amelioration, or limitation, in the future—hitherto the patriot's only hope—we are treated to nothing but visions of a severer, more crushing, and still-extending field of oppression. What, then, shall be done? *Stake off their ground. Give our lower latitudes to the blacks and those who desire to go with them. Lop off the festering limb. Cut out the cancer. Give to the Democratic principle unfettered action in fair chance to work.* Give it scope, unshackled, unmanacled; by doing this, we shall launch the nation upon a new and better career. We shall bring our domestic quarrels over the Slavery question to a close. *Freed from connection with men who love Slavery*, and believe in Slaveholding, we shall be able to treat these unhappy dreamers as they deserve. Instead of resisting their folly and wickedness, as we are compelled to do now, in consequence of our political association, we can then regard them as men deserving the pity of the world, for their delusion—as a class commanding the commiseration of mankind, for the evils that environ, the sorrows that poison, their domestic condition, and the inevitable fate that awaits their posterity.

OPINIONS OF SENATOR WILSON.

SENATE CHAMBER, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

REV. T. W. HIGGINSON—*Dear Sir:* I have received your note, inclosing the call of several citizens of Worcester, who believe "the existing Union to be a failure," upon the people of Massachusetts, "to meet in Convention, at Worcester, on Thursday, the 15th of January, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States;" and inviting me, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, "to be present, or to communicate my sentiments on the subject in question." Your Committee of Arrangements should not expect me to "be present" at your Convention; but as you have invited me "to communicate my sentiments," I will frankly do so.

I have read, with sincere and profound regret, this call on the people of Massachusetts "to meet in Convention to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States." I regret to find gentlemen rushing into a movement which can have no other issues than to put a burden upon the cause to which they have given so many years of self-sacrificing toil, and to impair their influence in the future. Impotent for good, this movement can only be productive of evil. It may be seized upon by adroit political leaders to alarm the timid; to deceive and mislead those who have already been deluded and misled by artful men into the support of the interests of Slavery. Imprudent words or rash deeds, on the part of the opponents of Slavery, only add to the power of those in the North and in the South who have used the people to secure the ascendency of the slave propagandists.

The American people are a patriotic people. They love their country—their whole country. *The preservation of that Union which confers on one people as much them a duty imposed alike by fervent and patriotic* love. If the movement at Worcester shall have any effect at all, it will only serve to array against those who are battling to arrest the further extension of Slavery, and the longer domination of the Slave perpetualists, that intense, passionate and vehement spirit of nationality which glows in the bosom of the American people.

I avail myself, therefore, of your invitation to "communicate my sentiments" to the Convention, to frankly announce to you and the signers of the call, *that I have no sympathy for, nor can I have any connection with, any movement which contemplates the dissolution of the Union.* The logic of the head and the logic of the heart teach me to regard all such movements, either in the North or in the South, as *crimes against liberty. I denounced* during the late canvass the unpatriotic and treasonable language of Southern politicians and presses. I have denounced them here on the floor of the Senate. I shall hold the incoming Administration responsible before the country, if it bestows its patronage upon the Richmond *Enquirers*, Charleston *Mercuries*, and New-Orleans *Deltas*; and I shall resist the confirmation of the WISES, the FLOYDS and the RHETTS of the South, if they shall be placed before us for official positions.

I cannot but indulge the hope, that when the signers of this call assemble in the heart of our good old Commonwealth, they will conclude to leave all the impotent and puerile threats against the Union to the Southern slave propagandists, and proclaim their readiness to follow, in the conflicts of the future, the banner of "LIBERTY AND UNION," around which rallied, in the late canvass, nearly fourteen hundred thousand intelligent and patriotic American freemen. A firm and inflexible adherence to this constitutional and patriotic position will, I am confident, secure the prohibition of slavery in all places under the exclusive authority of Congress, overthrow the slave power in the National Government, and prepare the way for the peaceful emancipation of the bondmen by the consent of the people of the Slave-holding States.

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

A Tremendous Snow-storm.

The Storm Ended.—The Gas Out.—No Mails.—No Noise in the Streets, but a Terrible Pile.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN.

The Railroads Sunk.

WRECKS ON THE COAST.

The Ferries, City Cars, Stages, &c.

THREATENED FAILURE OF OYSTERS.

The Weather Elsewhere, at the North, East, South and West.

Mercury Frozen, and a Spirit Thermometer Registers Forty Degrees Below Zero.

The storm which commenced shortly after noon on Sunday, immediately following the spell of mild weather, which found the thermometer at 60°, continued throughout Sunday night and the early hours of yesterday morning, and did not abate at all in its intensity until long after daylight—indeed until noon or thereabouts. Then it held up for a little time, but began again, though not so perseveringly, about 8 o'clock, holding up towards 5 o'clock. In the course of the evening the clouds dispersed, the stars looked brightly forth, the vault of heaven was as clear as crystal, and the wind in the streets, blowing more fresh than was desirable, gave every indication of a crisp, dry, freezing time.

During the continuance of the storm on Sunday night and yesterday morning, New-Englanders, temporarily resident in the City, felt themselves at home, seldom nearer than Boston is such a storm experienced, and it would have been even more appropriate to Vermont, New-Hampshire or Maine, than to Massachusetts. It took the stay-at-home New-Yorkers by surprise,—kept merchants, clerks, and men of all work in doors, brought most of the railroads, steamboat lines and ferries to a stand-still, and nearly made New-York captive.

For sixteen or seventeen hours the snow fell incessantly, the wind, during the greater part of the time, blowing nearly a hurricane. The streets and corners were clean as a bare house, but where the snow had drifted, just beyond, it was from two to five feet deep. Travel has not been so much impeded this Winter. Only those people who were compelled to be abroad, ventured into the streets, and they had to wade through the snow in good country fashion.

The thermometer yesterday morning stood at 18 degrees above zero. At 11 o'clock last night it was at 26 degrees above.

The rivers, to the New-Yorker of the last few years, entitled to vote for whatever candidate he pleased, were a very unfamiliar book. Even to him who remembered the old row-boats, and the old horse-boats, not much was altered, as he looked on the East River, towards the Bay, outside of Governor's Island. Not a craft was visible—not a log floated on the stream; only a gull, here and there, dipped his wings into the water, and flew seaward. If you regarded the river only, and shut out from view the shores and their forest of stationary masts, it might as well have been the day before Hendrick Hudson entered the Narrows, as the third Monday of the year of grace eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. The tide flowed with a strong current to the Bay, heaping on the ragged edges of ice; and on the East River only the Fulton Ferry boats, pretty regular to their time, invaded its solitude. No boats ran from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, or from Governeur-street. Before the gates of the latter ferry, on the New-York side, the snow was drifted four feet high, and remained unimpressed by any traveler's footing. Mindful of the public convenience, the Ferry Company connected to the public a notice of the cessation of communication with the opposite shore, in an inscription rudely painted on a shingle, to the following effect: "These boats, for the present time, have stopped running." From whatever point the Greenpointer, Williamsburger or Brooklynite might depart, his transit to New-York was via Fulton Ferry, during the best part of the day. Only for a short time did the Grand-street Ferry interpose in his behalf.

There was an attempt, early in the morning, to get the Wall-street boats to work; but the compact mass which extended from the Buttermilk Channel to Todd's Dock was more than a match for them. The small ice filled the suction pipes through which the boilers are supplied with water, and obliged the engineer to let the water into the boat from which it was again pumped into the boilers; but the difficulties finally overcame them, and the gates of the ferry were closed for the day.

On the North River things were little or no better. Jersey City had tolerably regular communication with New-York, but Hoboken fared worse than Brooklyn. Her boats got across when they could, sometimes making, all things considered, very good time; while at others the delay was fearful, causing many residents of that delightful suburban town (in Summer) to vow inwardly that New-York City should contain them, wife, children, hog and baggage the next winter. From both shores only about seventy or eighty yards of the river were discernible. The boats were lying on the ice, and the steam rising from the water, owing to the variation of temperature between the river and the atmosphere, raised such a cloud in the stream that a ferry boat got almost into the slip before it was discernible to those who were stamping their feet to keep them warm while anxiously waiting its appearance. Both at morning and evening, not less than from 300 to 400 persons, and at times a larger number, were impatient for a chance to cross. On the Hoboken side, in the morning, and on the New-York side in the evening, an American had scarcely a chance to speak to his neighbor. The Teutonic was almost the only dialect understood, and the jabber of German sentiments was the only that could be heard this side of the pier of Bremen and Hamburg. The Canal and [illegible] ferries being cut off, all the Hoboken traffic, three-fourths of which is Germans, flowed over the Barclay-street ferry.

From Staten Island matters no better than could depended on. For over two hours not a boat reached the New-York shore. They were frozen fast in Quarantine. The landing-places at Staten Island were utterly unapproachable from the drifted snow.

The *Hunckback* left the Quarantine landing with difficulty at 10 o'clock, with about fifty passengers, and attempted to reach her dock at White Hall; but the ice was so thickly packed, and the air so filled with the drifting and falling snow, that the captain and pilot could not tell where they were, and by a consultation the boat was put back again down the Bay. When they had gone as far as Bedlow's Island, they found a slightly clear place on the edge of the flats, and following this opening they proceeded toward Jersey City, where the passengers were landed about 12 o'clock. The captain and pilot represent the storm as terrific, and more severe and long continued than any within their experience for fourteen years past.

The thermometer stood at Zero throughout the whole of Sunday at Staten Island. A brig and schooner lying at the ferry dock were cut loose by the ice, the brig losing her topmast, and the schooner going ashore at Stapleton. Several of the tow-boats are frozen in near the ferry docks. The Kills are frozen over solid, and there are no boats running from Port Richmond or New Brighton.

Four pilot boats were yesterday locked in the ice opposite Staten Island in trying to reach the City, and were compelled to run below, where some of them are now anchored in Gravesend Bay.

In the City the storm went at random, and declared itself unaccountable. Just as it pleased, it played with equestrians and pedestrians, blew round corners, as it were, on a journey of discovery, and dived down into poor widows' cellars, like the sun, ghastly knock of their sons lost at sea. In Broadway, soon after dark, the gas burned dimly, and in most of the stores went out altogether. The lamps [illegible] in the streets, the policemen shrunk in, and the garroters came out. Citizens shuddered and took to vehicles, fearful, not so much of the slippery pavements as of our model policemen, and the thieves pardoned out of Blackwell's Island. Two people—hundreds included—went to the theatres, Mrs. Mag[illegible]

Mee-plest daily Times, Cleveland, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1857.

THE HON. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.

Mr. Brewster was born in Kensington, Philadelphia, in 1816, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835. He studied law with Horace Binney, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was appointed Attorney-General by President Arthur in 1881, and was a member of the Cabinet during the remainder of that Administration. He is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with the politics of Philadelphia for many years. He is a man of large wealth, and is a member of the Union League and other clubs of that city. He is a bachelor, and lives with his sister, Miss Sarah Brewster, at the family residence, No. 1331 Spruce street.

THE HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., in 1817. He graduated at Princeton College in 1837, and studied law with his father, Hon. Charles Wallace, at Pottsville. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and has practiced his profession in Schuylkill county ever since. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1874, and served one term. He is a Democrat, and is a leading member of the Schuylkill county bar. He resides at Pottsville, and has a handsome country-seat at Port Carbon, in that county.

THE HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BENNETT'S PATENT CARPET-SWEEPER.—THE BEST IN THE MARKET.—With Malt's Patent Improvements. Sold by all dealers. Manufactured by the Bennett Sweeper Co., 1,000 Broadway, New York. Send for circular.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. Wigs, etc. Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., near Broadway. Depot, No. 81 Maiden-la., New York.

DANDRUFF OR HAIR ITCH.—Cuticura Medicated Soap is the greatest skin purifier and beautifier in the world. Sold everywhere. Depot, 218 Fulton-st., New York.

E. C. HERRING & CO., Commission Merchants, Nos. 111 and 113 Wall-st., and 2 Broad-st., New York.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Manufacturers of Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, Pills, Cathartic, Hair Vigor, and Ayer's Ointment.

Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are prepared only by Dr. C. McLANE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Beware of counterfeits.

Dr. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SEA WEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP are prepared only by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia. Consultation free, at the office, or by letter.

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New-York Daily Times, Saturday, 20, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

C. T. LEARE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,515,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

J. A. GARRETSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,729,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,313,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

I. PAUL BOFFORD, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,999,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

W. ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Vice-President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK.

A. P. HALSEY, Vice-President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
THOMAS SWAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,710,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,195,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
EDWARD F. CORNEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,686,742 41
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$663,491 46
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

E. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. PETERSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,974,113 94
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$633,464 62
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

C. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
FELIX HAGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,412,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

J. G. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
J. R. NOSSE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$711,297 26
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$663,491 46
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

E. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. PETERSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,974,113 94
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$633,464 62
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

C. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
FELIX HAGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,412,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

J. G. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
J. R. NOSSE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$711,297 26
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$663,491 46
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

E. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
E. PETERSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,974,113 94
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1858, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,414,189 91

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] of the Judge Lieutenant and Queen Oil [illegible] Company, [illegible] Esq., [illegible] Esq., [illegible] Esq.,